

**Automobile:** road vehicle that is motor-driven and is used for transporting people.

**Trunk:** place for stowing baggage.

**Tail light:** rear light.

**Back fender:** side rear part of the body that covers the wheel.

**Quarter window:** window pane situated approximately above the rear wheel.

**Roof post:** vertical structure that supports the top of the car.

**Window:** mounted pane of glass.

**Door handle:** part of the door used to open it.

**Door:** opening used to enter the passenger compartment.

**Outside mirror:** external mirror used for looking backwards.

**Door post:** vertical structures that encase the windows.

**Hub cap:** piece of metal covering the hubs.

**Wheel:** round object that turns around a central axel and allows the car to advance.

**Front fender:** side fore part of the body that covers the wheel.

**Shield:** movable apparatus that protects against bumps.

**Indicator light:** amber light that is used to signal changes in the car's direction.

**License plate:** piece of metal that carries a number used to identify the automobile.

**Bumper:** apparatus at the front and rear of a vehicle that protects the body from minor bumps.

**Head light:** front light of a car.

**Grill:** plastic or metal decoration over the radiator.

**Hood:** cover of the engine compartment at the front of a car.

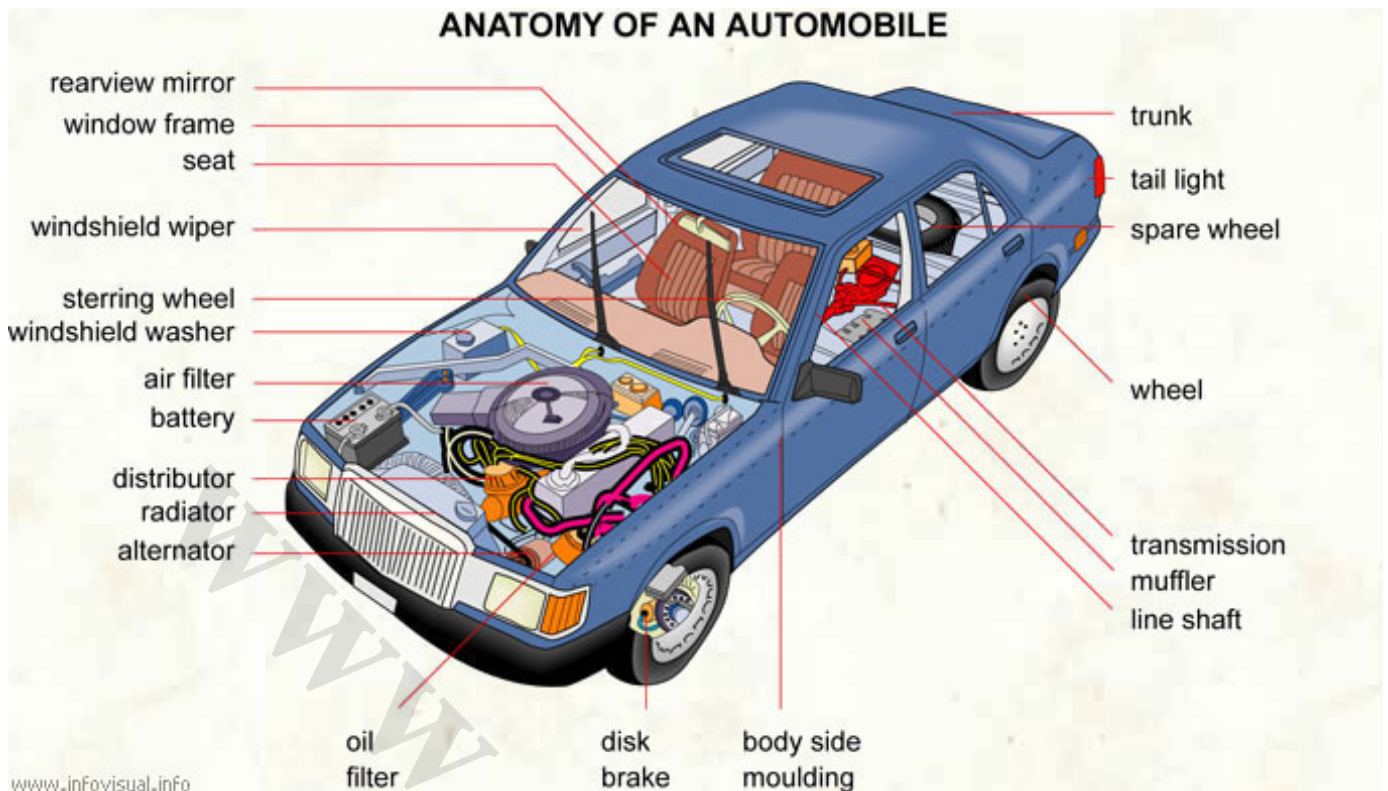
**Windshield wiper:** movable device, made partly of rubber, that wipes the windshield and rear window of a car.

**Outside mirror:** external mirror used for looking backwards.

**Windshield:** the front window of a car.

**Sun roof:** movable part that allows the roof of a car to be partially opened.

**Roof:** upper part of a car, covering the passenger compartment.



**Anatomy of an automobile:** road vehicle that is motor-driven and is used for transporting people.

**Trunk:** place for stowing baggage.

**Tail light:** rear light.

**Spare wheel:** wheel of a car used to replace a damaged wheel.

**Wheel:** round object that turns around a central axel and allows the car to advance.

**Transmission:** automobile apparatus that transmits mechanical power to the wheels.

**Muffler:** device used to reduce engine noise.

**Line shaft:** axle on which mechanical power is transmitted to the wheels.

**Body side moulding:** decorative moulding on the side of a car.

**Disk brake:** mechanism that slows and stops a car by friction, by pressing a disk against the axel of a wheel.

**Oil filter:** device that removes impurities from oil passing through it.

**Alternator:** generator that produces an alternating current.

**Radiator:** apparatus that cools the motor.

**Distributor:** case that is used to fire the cylinders.

**Battery:** device that generates electric current.

**Air filter:** device that remove impurities from air passing trough it.

**Windshield washer:** liquid used to clean the windows.

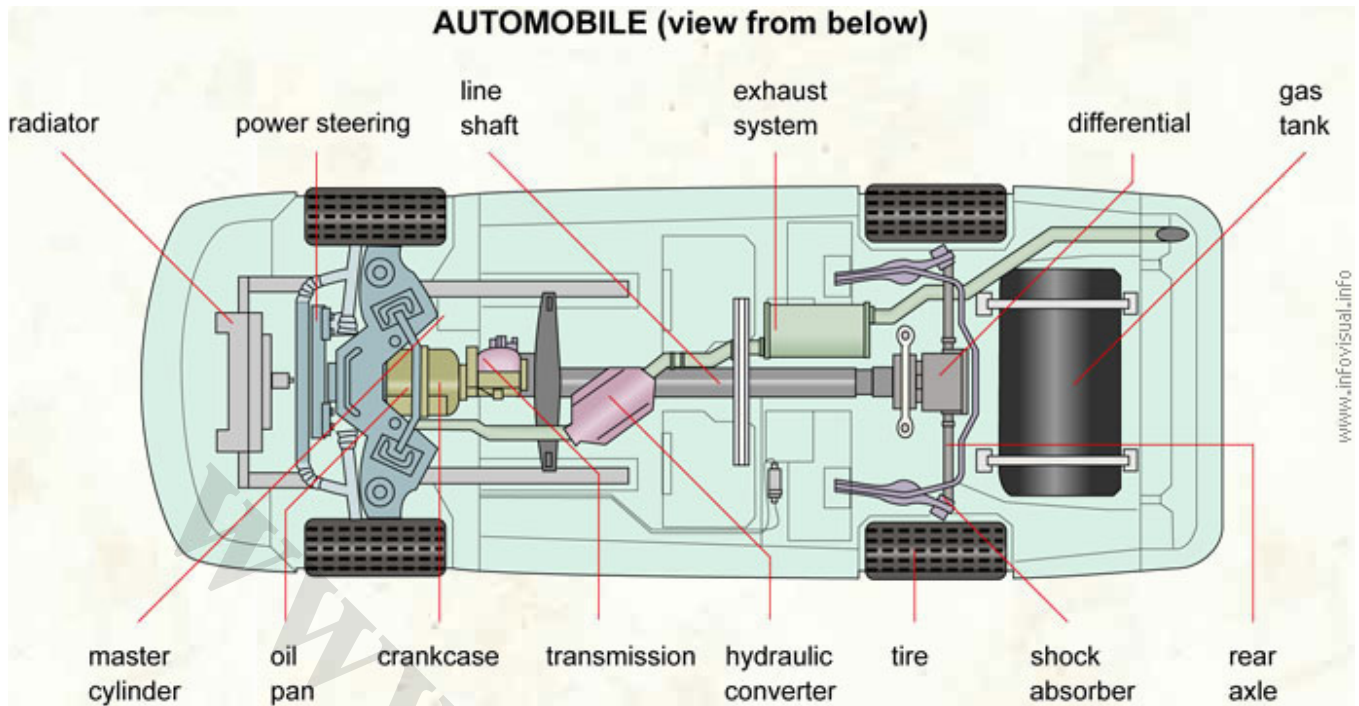
**Steering wheel:** device used to handle a car in conjunction with steering and gear systems.

**Windshield wiper:** movable device, made partly of rubber, that wipes the windshield and rear window of a car.

**Seat:** type of armchair in the passenger compartment of a car.

**Window frame:** border around a window.

**Rearview mirror:** inside mirror used for looking backward.



**Automobile (view from below):** road vehicle that is motor-driven and is used for transporting people.

**Radiator:** apparatus that cools the motor.

**Power steering:** mechanism that automatically amplifies the movements of the steering wheel.

**Line shaft:** axle on which mechanical power is transmitted to the wheels.

**Exhaust system:** network of pipes through which spent gas is expelled.

**Differential:** gear system connecting the two axles of a car.

**Gas tank:** container used for storing extra gas.

**Rear axle:** bar that crosses the bottom rear part of a vehicle. The rear wheels are attached to its ends.

**Shock absorber:** device for reducing shocks.

**Tire:** band of rubber composed of a casing of textile and iron, covered with rubber and containing a air tube.

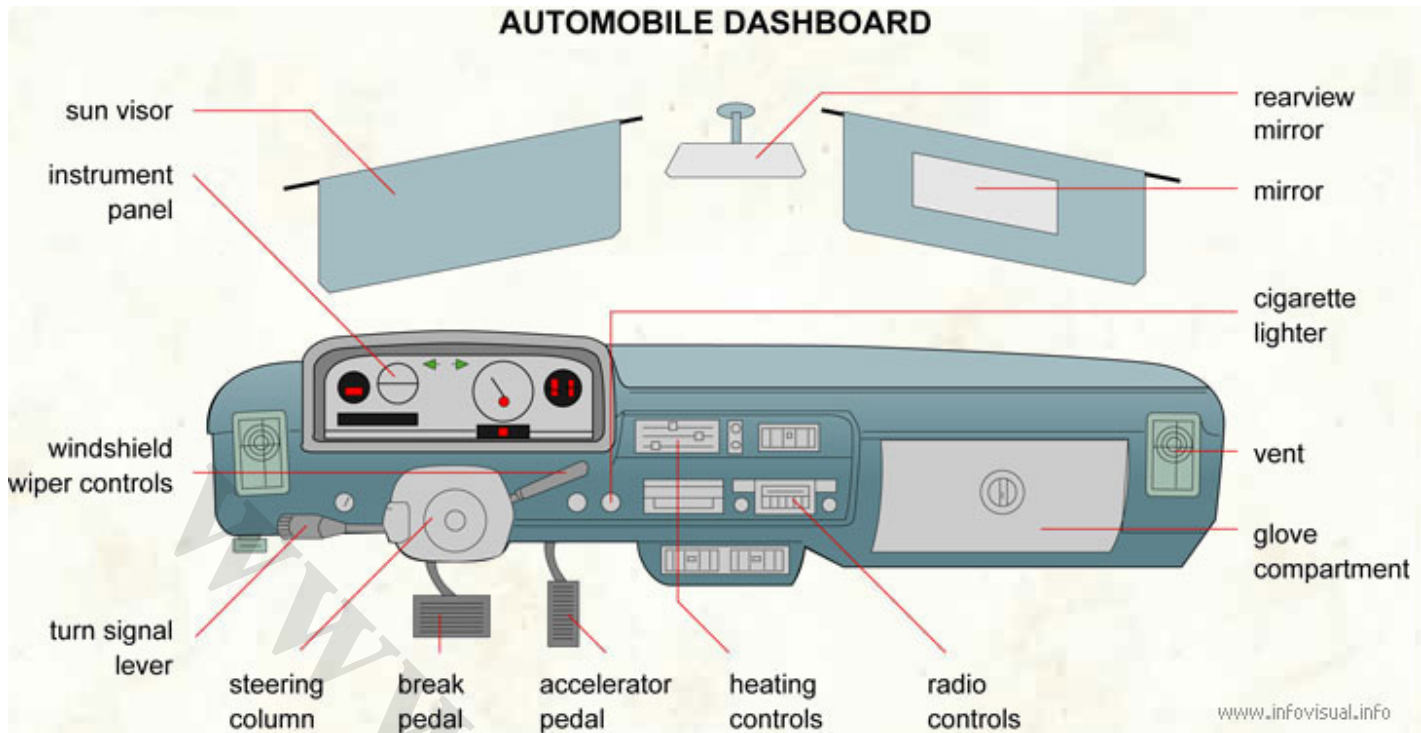
**Hydraulic converter:** device using static energy to modify the electric current.

**Transmission:** device carrying engine power to axles.

**Crankcase:** metal envelope protecting the clutch.

**Oil pan:** liquid tight metal envelope containing oil.

**Master cylinder:** type of container in which the piston is moving.



**Automobile dashboard:** the control panel of a car. Contains gauges used to measure speed, distance traveled, etc. It is generally located in front of the driver.

**Rearview mirror:** mirror used for looking backward.

**Mirror:** polished glass object that reflects an image.

**Cigarette lighter:** device used for lighting cigarette.

**Vent:** opening that allows air to circulate in the passenger compartment.

**Glove compartment:** storage compartment at the front of the passenger compartment.

**Radio controls:** button used to control the radio.

**Heating controls:** button used to control the different heating systems of a car.

**Accelerator pedal:** foot-operated control that accelerates a vehicle.

**Brake pedal:** foot-operated control that slows and stops a vehicle.

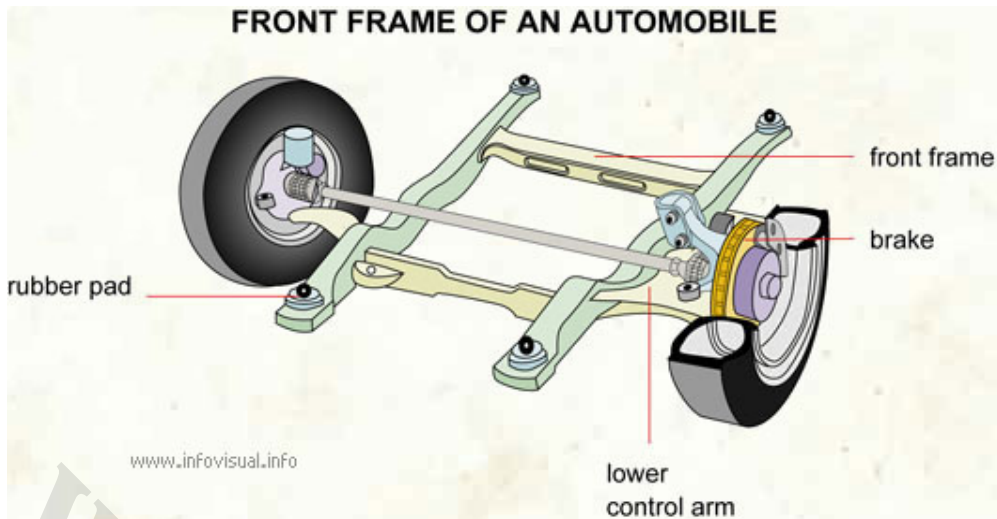
**Steering column:** set of mechanisms used for steering a car.

**Turn signal lever:** control that operates the turn signals.

**Windshield wiper controls:** hand lever controlling the windshield wiper.

**Instrument panel:** set of dials and pictograms that give information on the state of a vehicle.

**Sun visor:** movable device that shields against the sun.



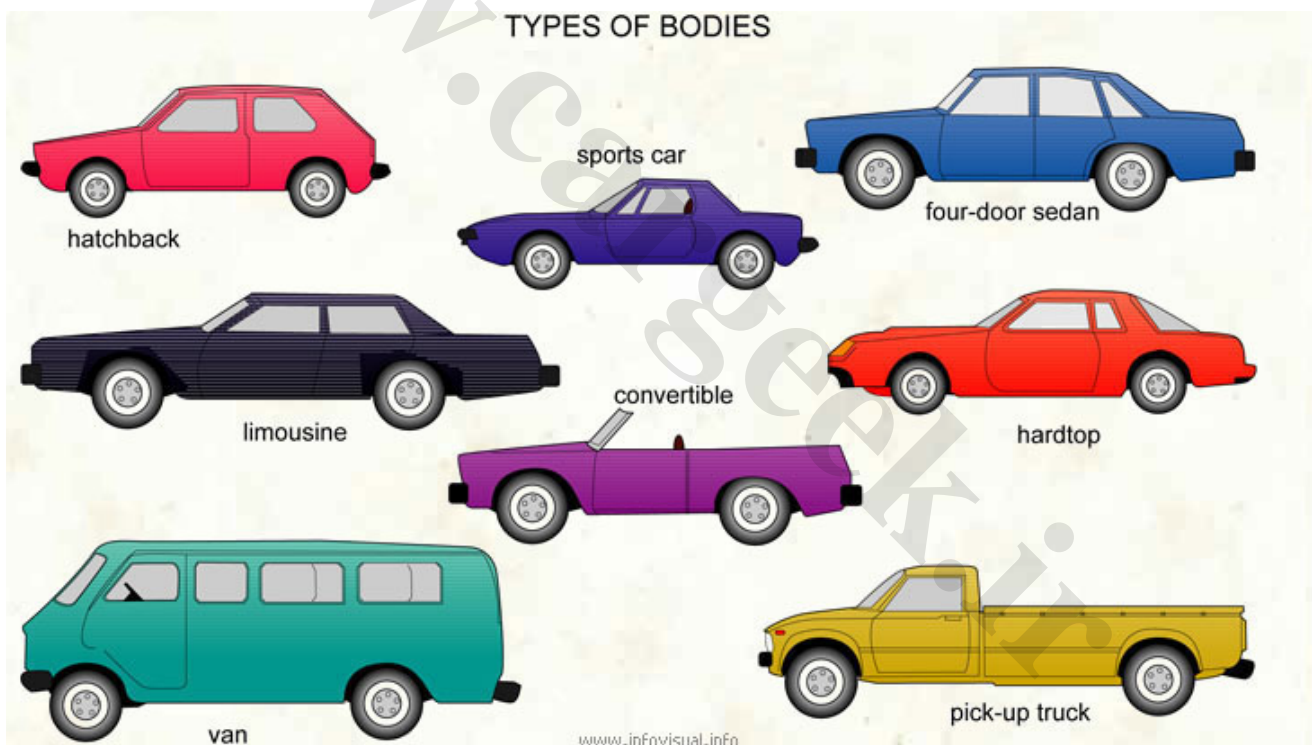
**Front frame of an automobile:** set of metal parts forming the framework supporting the front wheels.

**Front frame:** the front part of the frame of a car.

**Brake:** mechanism used to slow or stop a car.

**Lower control arm:** part of the framework that gives flexibility to a car.

**Rubber pad:** elastic plate that absorbs shocks.



**Types of bodies:** shell forming the exterior of a car.

**Hatchback:** two-door passenger compartment with a door at the back.

**Sports car:** small, two-seated automobile.

**Four-door sedan:** passenger compartment with four doors and four side windows.

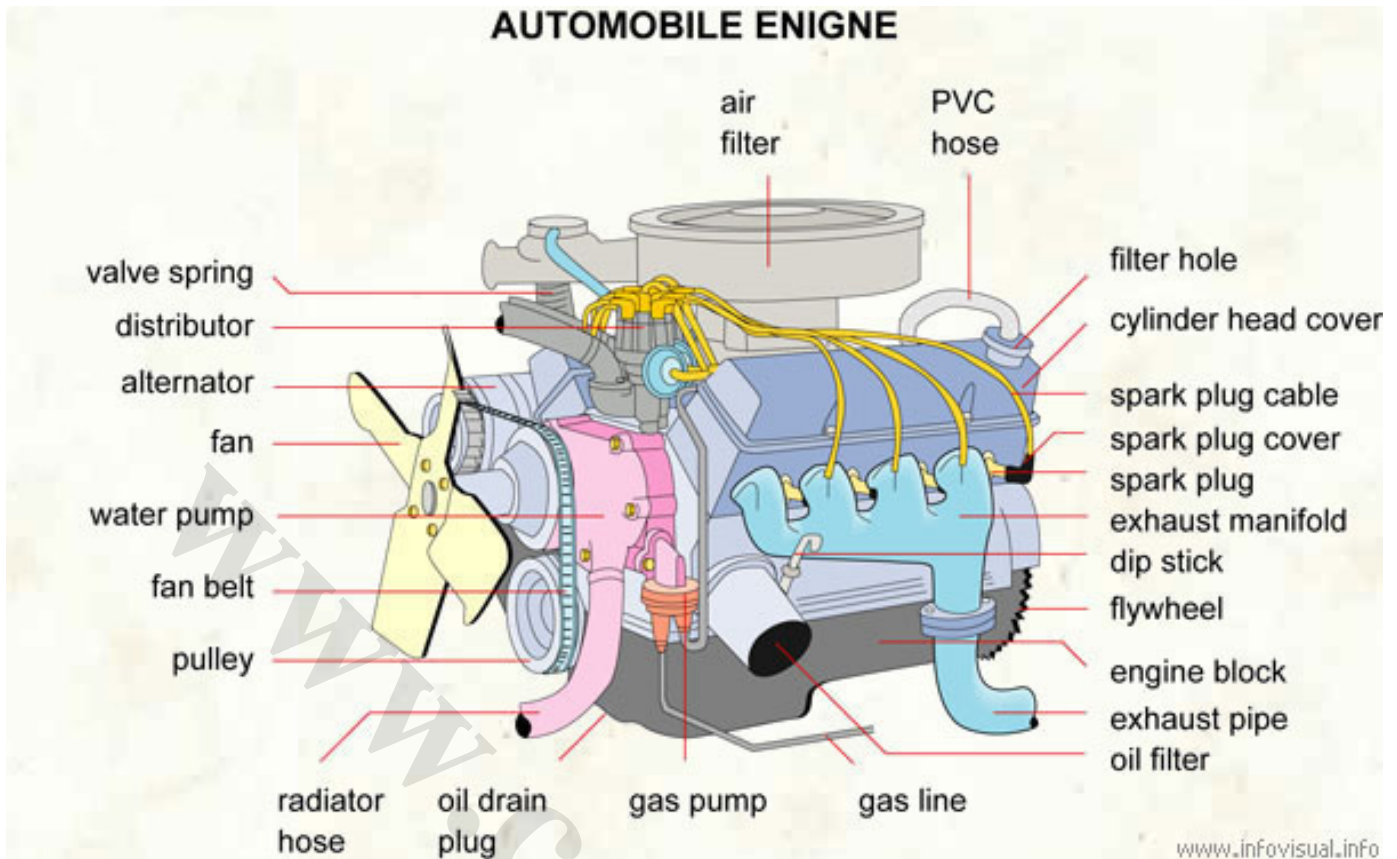
**Limousine:** large, six-seated passenger compartment.

**Convertible:** car with a removable roof.

**Hardtop:** two-door passenger compartment.

**Van:** small vehicle used to carry baggage; a small van.

**Pick-up truck:** a small truck.



www.infovisual.info

**Automobile engine:** apparatus that converts fuel to mechanical energy to power a car.

**Air filter:** device that removes impurities from air passing through it.

**PVC hose:** vinyl tube.

**Filter hole:** cylindrical part forming the opening of the oil container.

**Cylinder head cover:** removable cover on the upper part of the motor.

**Spark plug cable:** cable connecting the spark plug to the distributor cap.

**Spark plug cover:** spark plug cover.

**Spark plug:** ignition device of an internal combustion engine.

**Exhaust manifold:** system that collects spent gases.

**Dip stick:** instrument that measures the level of oil in a motor.

**Flywheel:** wheel that, while turning, regulates the speed of the engine.

**Engine block:** set consisting of the motor, the clutch and the gearbox.

**Exhaust pipe:** pipe through which spent gas is expelled.

**Oil filter:** device that removes impurities from oil passing through it.

**Gas line:** network of hoses that transports the gas.

**Gas pump:** device that moves gas from the gas tank to the engine.

**Oil drain plug:** cylindrical part that is removed to drain oil from the engine.

**Radiator hose:** treated rubber tube that connects the lines of a combustion engine.

**Pulley:** small wheel with a grooved rim, fitted with a belt, that turns the cooling fan.

**Fan belt:** piece of rubber that wraps around the pulleys and turns the cooling fan.

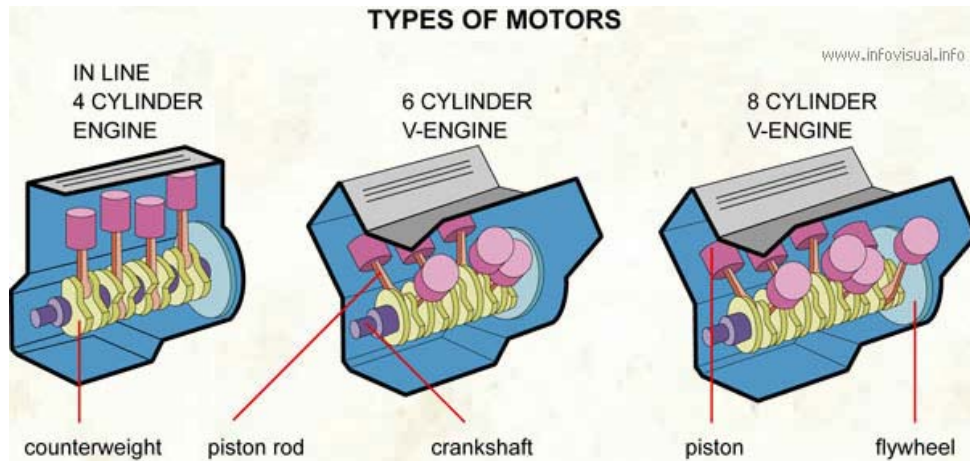
**Water pump:** device that circulates water through the radiator.

**Fan:** apparatus that feeds in oxygen the engine's combustion.

**Alternator:** generator that enables current in both directions.

**Distributor:** case that enables engine's ignition.

**Valve spring:** mechanism that keeps the valve closed.



**Types of motors:** devices that transform different types of energy into mechanical energy, creating motion of an automobile.

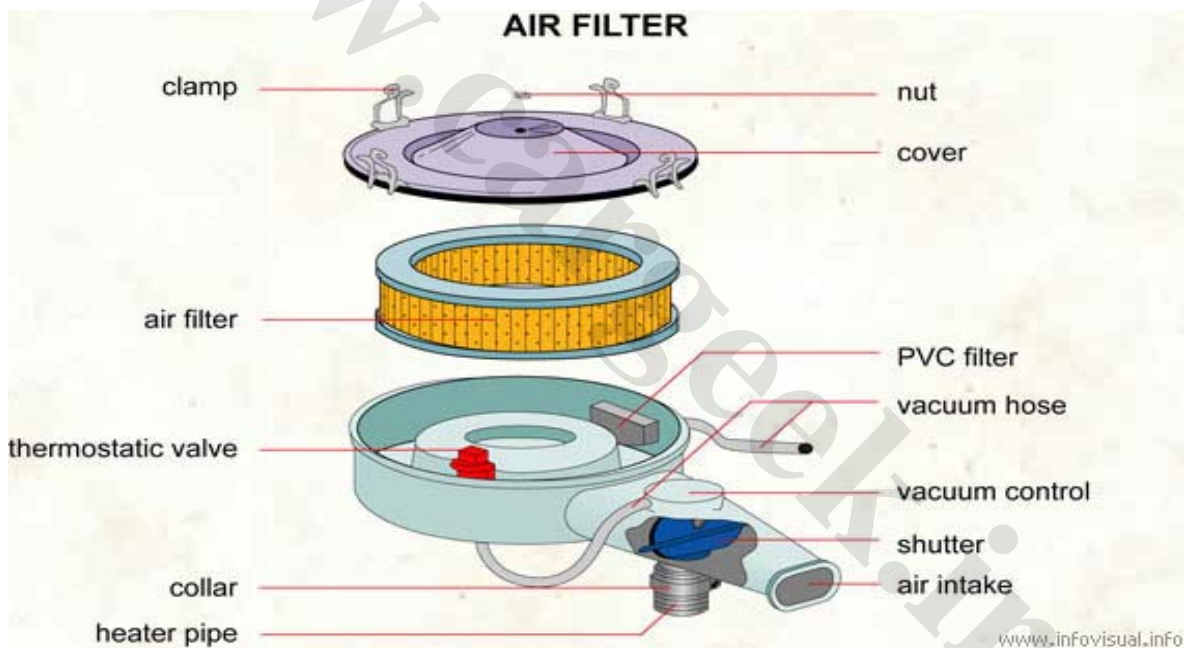
**Counterweight:** weight that counterbalances the weight of the cylinder.

**Piston rod:** rod that transmits the movement of the pistons to the engine.

**Crankshaft:** collection of rods that transforms the rectilinear displacement of the pistons into rotary motion.

**Piston:** cylindrical part moving up and down in a tube that receives pressure from the fuel.

**Flywheel:** wheel that, while turning, regulates the speed of the engine.



**Air filter:** device that removes suspended particles from a liquid or gas.

**Nut:** metal part used to close the cover of the air filter.

**Cover:** metal part protecting the air filter.

**PVC filter:** vinyl filter.

**Vacuum hose:** tubes used to expel air.

**Vacuum control:** device that regulates pressure.

**Shutter:** jointed flap that regulates air intake.

**Air intake:** place where air enters to be filtered.

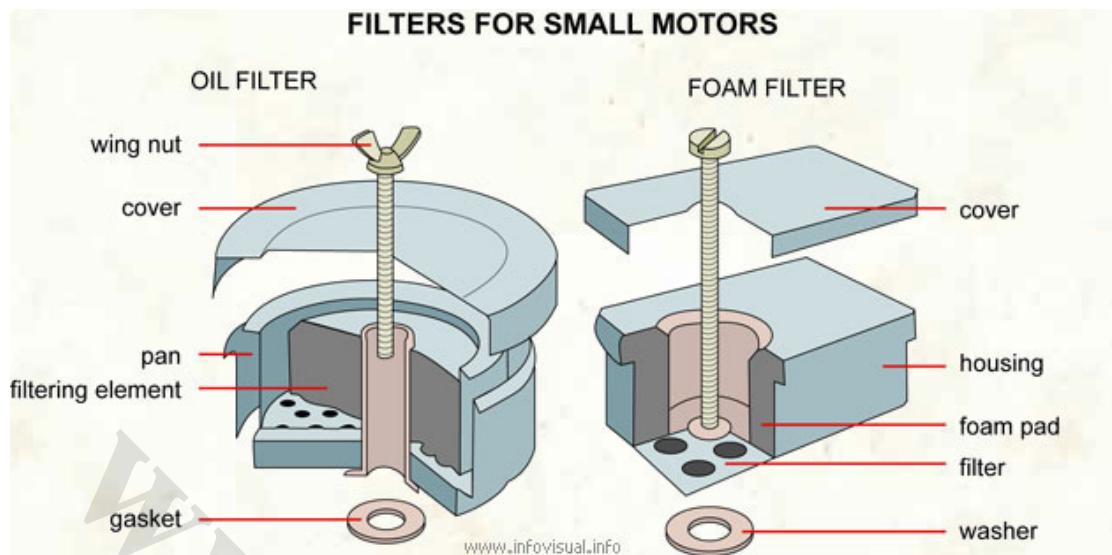
**Heater pipe:** hose that uses the heat of the motor to warm air that enters the filter.

**Collar:** adjustable metal circle that can be tightened to hold a hose in place.

**Thermostatic valve:** valve used to maintain a constant temperature.

**Air filter:** apparatus through which air is passed to remove impurities.

**Clamp:** collar that holds the cover in place.



**Filters for small motors:** apparatus used to remove suspended particles from a gas or liquid.

**Cover:** piece of metal closing the filter.

**Housing:** metal casing protecting the filter.

**Foam pad:** a mass of spongy material used for filtering a liquid or gas.

**Filter:** surface pierced with little holes.

**Washer:** round, thin metal part, hollow in the center.

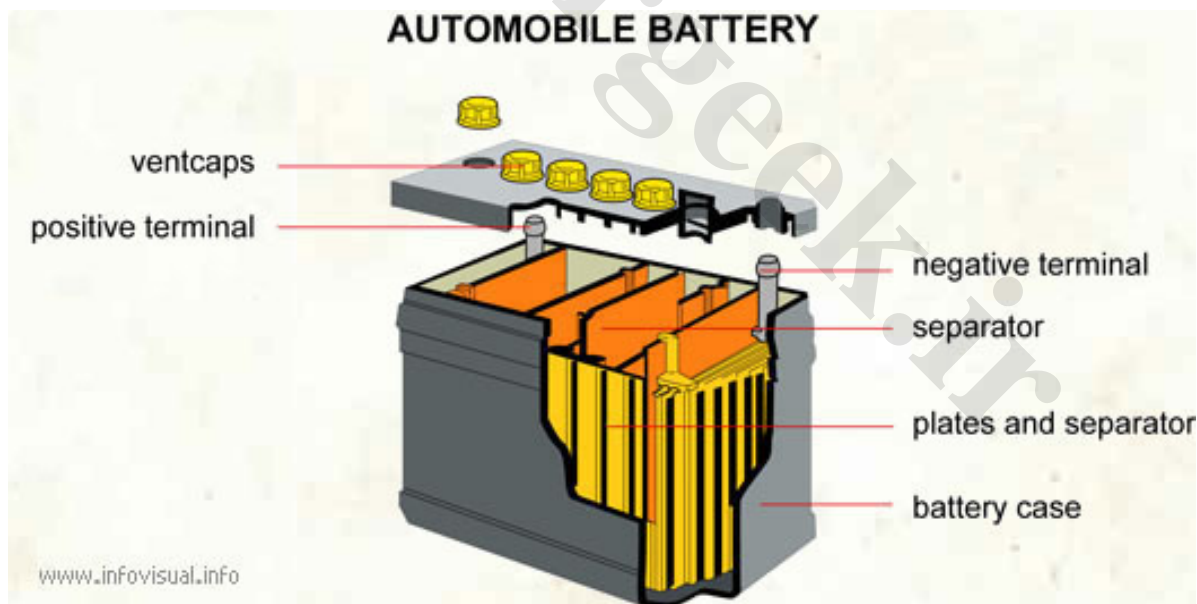
**Gasket:** lining that seals a joint.

**Filtering element:** part through which liquid passed to be clean of its impurities.

**Pan:** small container.

**Cover:** piece of metal closing the filter.

**Wing nut:** winged piece of metal, to be turned by thumb and finger.



**Automobile battery:** group of similar elements that generates an electric charge.

**Negative terminal:** place where a current conducting wire, the cathode, is attached.

**Separator:** partition that separates the compartments of a battery.

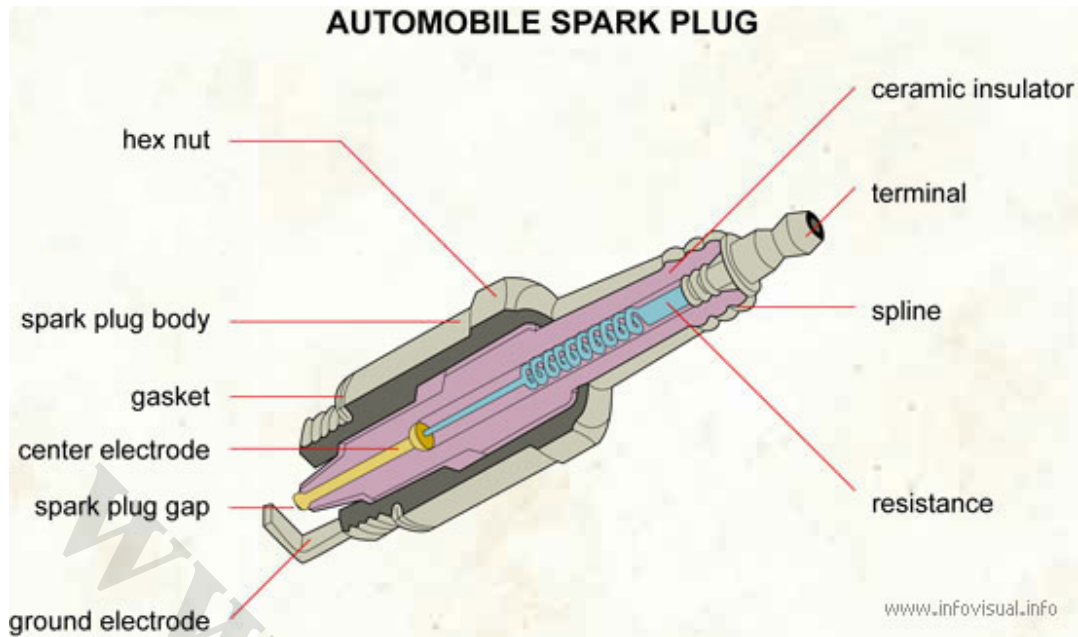
**Plates and separator:** thin, flat, rigid separator sheet.

**Battery case:** casing that protects the parts of a battery.

**Positive terminal:** place where a current-conducting wire, the anode, is attached.

**Vent caps:** row of screwed-on cylindrical pieces that close the openings of a battery.





**Automobile spark plug:** electric part generating sparks to ignite an internal combustion engine.

**Ceramic insulator:** pottery support for the parts that conduct electricity.

**Terminal:** place where a current-conducting wire is attached.

**Spline:** hollow channel.

**Resistance:** device that controls the strength of the current.

**Ground electrode:** current device that unites the electrodes.

**Spark plug gap:** space separating the current conductors.

**Center electrode:** central current conductor.

**Gasket:** spot where two part join together.

**Spark plug body:** metal part of the spark plug.

**Hex nut:** hexagonal piece of metal used to screw in a spark plug.



**Windshield wiper:** mechanical sweeper that wipes water off a windshield.

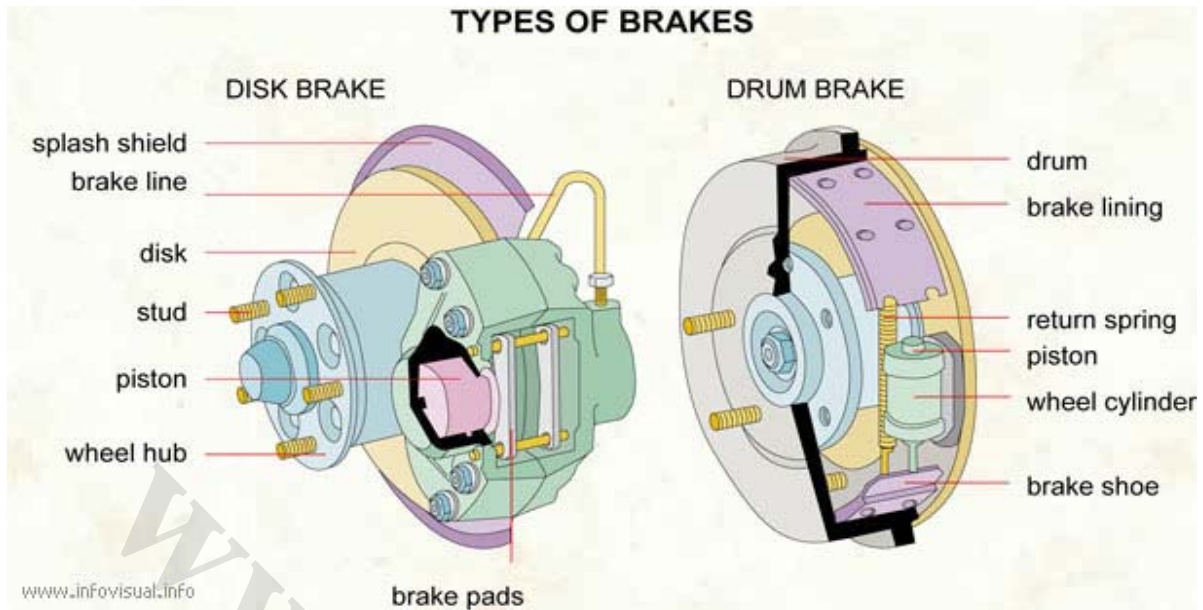
**Arm:** movable part.

**Articulation:** part that attaches the wiper blade to the arm.

**Blade:** part that supports the wiper and is attached to the wiper arm.

**Wiper rubber:** piece of rubber used to wipe the window.

**Fluted shaft:** grooved axle that rotates the wiper arm.



**Types of brakes:** apparatuses used to slow or stop a moving vehicle.

**Drum brake:** mechanism that slows and stops a car by friction, by pressing brake shoes against a drum.

**Drum:** cylindrical part attached to the wheel, against which the brake shoes are pressed to stop the car.

**Brake lining:** frictional part on the outside edges of the brake shoes.

**Return spring:** part of the brake mechanism that returns the brake shoes to their initial position.

**Piston:** cylindrical part that transmits the pressure to and receives pressure from the brake shoes.

**Wheel cylinder:** type of roller that applies a uniform pressure to the wheel when the brake is activated.

**Brake shoe:** part on which the brake lining is mounted.

**Brake pads:** part activated by the piston.

**Wheel hub:** central part crossed by the axle.

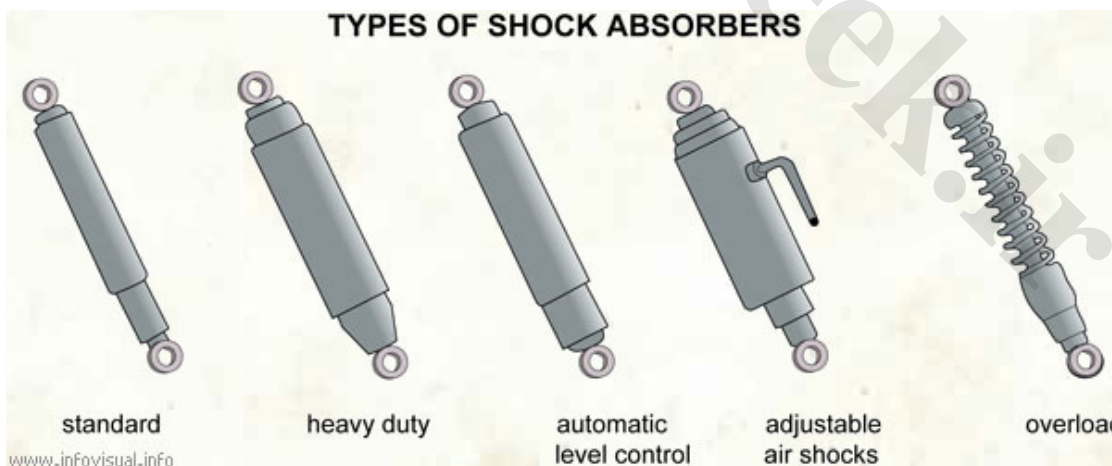
**Stud:** metal pin.

**Disk:** round, flat, piece of metal, pressed against the wheel to slow or stop the car.

**Brake line:** system liquid-transporting tubes.

**Splash shield:** protector that prevents dirt from fouling the braking system.

**Disk brake:** mechanism that slows and stops a car by friction, by pressing a disk against the wheel axle.



**Shock absorbers:** apparatus that reduce the force of shocks and vibrations.

**Standard:** standard model.

**Heavy duty:** model used for heavy vehicles.

**Automatic level control:** model that can be adjusted according to the size of a load.

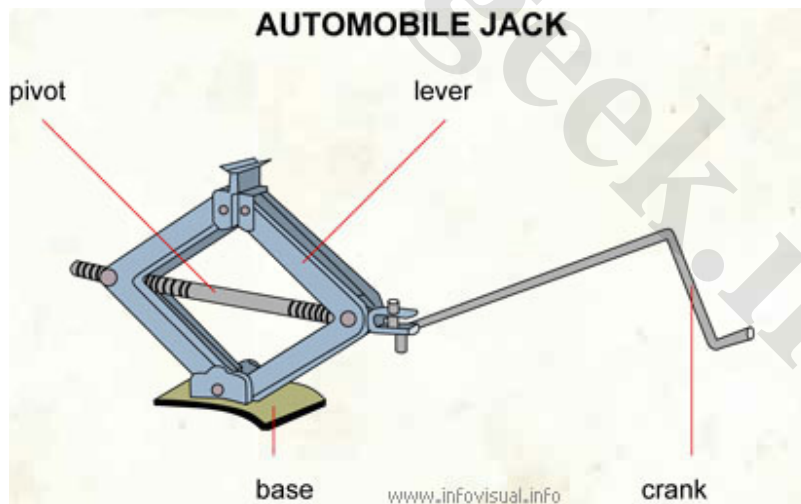
**Adjustable air shocks:** model that can be inflated.

**Overload:** model that can be overloaded.

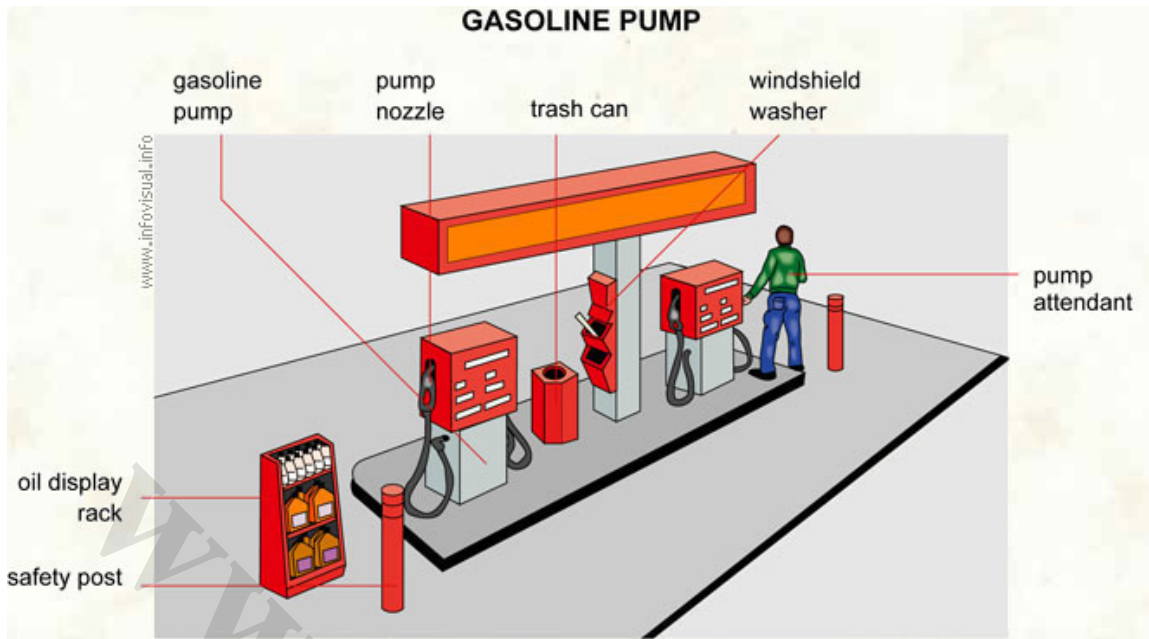
Types of



- Tire:** hollow, elastic casing enclosing an air-filled cavity.
- Tread pattern:** raised designs on the surfaces of a tire.
- Side wall:** side of the tire.
- Radical body cords:** arched frame of the tire.
- Special high stiffness apex:** filling material.
- Bead wire:** wire moulding a tire.
- Belt:** layers of different thicknesses that cover the frame of the tire.
- Tread design:** part of the tire that comes into contact with the road.



- Automobile Jack:** a device equipped with a crank that is used to raise an automobile.
- Pivot:** axis of rotation.
- Lever:** solid movable part attached to a fixed point, used to increase an applied force.
- Crank:** arm perpendicular to an axel, used to create circular motion.
- Base:** foot on which the jack rest.



**Gasoline pump:** device used to dispense gas to car drivers.

**Pump nozzle:** apparatus at the end of the pump hose for pouring gas.

**Trash can:** garbage container.

**Windshield washer:** squeegee.

**Pump attendant:** person who pump gas.

**Safety post:** metal post that prevent car from coming too close to the gas pumps.

**Oil display rack:** storage rack for oil containers.



**Service station:** place where vehicles can be certified or repaired.

**Office:** room that serves as the office of a service station.

**Repair shop:** place where vehicles are repaired.

**Air pump:** instrument used to inflate tires.

**Tires:** hollow, air-filled casing made with rubber-covered fabric and steel.

**Trolley:** two-wheeled cart used to carry objects.

**Ice dispenser:** apparatus that dispense ice.

**Toilets:** washrooms usually equipped with a sink and toilet.